

WOMEN HELP TOWNS TO CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP

They Have Done Much to Make National Campaign for Civic Betterment Successful Everywhere.

THE United States is entering upon an era of vastly improved living conditions, both physical and moral, due almost entirely to the efforts of women workers in the National "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign, according to Allen W. Clark, chairman of the national campaign bureau, in St. Louis.

It is estimated that during 1915 more than a million women took part in the campaign for civic progress and human uplift which brightened the lives and homes of millions from Bangor, Me., to San Diego, Cal. "The growth and development of the national 'Clean Up and Paint Up' campaign, has been in leaps and bounds since its inauguration," he said.

Individual women, women's clubs and women's organizations of all kinds for civic and moral improvement have joined forces in this great work which reaches into practically every phase of life. Letters have poured in by the thousand at the bureau headquarters from women inquiring how to start the work in their communities. Many of these indicated that the old-fashioned "parlor" variety of woman civic worker was dying a sure and natural death, and that serious-minded women were coming to realize more and more every day the big work that is before them.

Women Led the Way. "I don't believe we realized the far-reaching extent of the work we had undertaken until the women showed us," said Mr. Clark. "The permanent feature of the 'Clean Up and Paint Up' idea were what seemed to gain their immediate endorsement. Their old idea of a spring housecleaning, which I believe, originated in New England, seems to have been dropped entirely, and the women's organizations of the New England states are among the very hardest workers for an all-year-round policy."

It would be an impossible task to name in person even a small percentage of the women who have done active and efficient work since the national bureau inaugurated its system in the spring of 1912. Some few of them, however, are such women as Mrs. Clarence Baxter of Kirksville, Mo., vice chairman of the civic department of the National Federation of Women's clubs; Mrs. E. T. Senesey, chairman of the pure food committee of the Consumers' league of St. Louis; Mrs. W. R. Chivvis, president of the Missouri Federation of Women's clubs; Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, past president of the National Federation of Women's clubs, and Mrs. Thomas Sherwin, chairman of the department of streets and alleys of the Women's Municipal league of Boston.

Much Work This Year. The work of the bureau as planned for this year will be more comprehensive in its scope than before. It will include everything that will beautify, improve sanitation and tend to the health of the community. Some of the things to be done are the cleaning of streets, alleys, front and back yards, cellars and stables, removal of ashes, carrying away of tin cans and all rubbish from vacant lots, burning or hauling away all garbage, filling in or

CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP!

FELLOW CITIZENS: Let us get together and make this town of ours the most beautiful and most inviting in the State. To do this we must organize our forces, map out our plans and get to work. Other cities and towns throughout the United States are finding the efforts along these lines are bringing excellent results.

If we would have a beautiful town we must clear our attics, cellars, stables, sheds, yards, streets, alleys and vacant lots of trash, dirt, junk, filth, garbage, rags, cans, bottles and weeds. We must empty toilets, cover manure heaps, drain barn lots, fill up mudholes and slimsy, ill-smelling ponds, open gutters, repair streets and burn rubbish.

Then we must use soap and scrub brushes, brooms, rakes and shovels. We must throw lime freely about toilets and stables. Why? Because disease germs and germ-carrying insects, especially flies and mosquitoes, breed in filth and spread typhoid and consumption when they enter our living rooms, alight on our food, or bite us while we sleep.

After the dirt is gone we must repair our buildings and fix our fences—and then lay on the paint! Paint everything that needs it, inside and out, for paint is the best known preservative and its brightening influence will make the dull town in the world look spick and span.

Of course when we buy paint and lime we put money into the paint-dealer's and lime-dealer's pockets. But if we get sick and die the doctor, druggist, undertaker, sexton and tombstone man take our coin. Most folks would sooner spend their coin on paint and lime—take your choice.

Come on, now, folks. Let's call a meeting, form a Clean Up and Paint Up Club composed of men, women and children, and get on the job! The prize is worth it—health and happiness.

ECUADORIAN RICE.

Rice is the principal article of diet of all Ecuadorians, rich and poor. The country produces excellent rice in limited quantities, and imports largely. The crop is harvested in May, by stripping the grains with the hands, the average yield being twenty bushels per acre. The rice-growing lands are rented to small farmers, who sell the harvested crops to town merchants. The latter in turn send the grain to the rice mill, exchanging 150 pounds of the unhulled rice, if of good quality, for 100 pounds of the hulled product; if of inferior grade a larger toll is taken. This includes storage for six months. Some of the very small growers hull their rice with a flail and winnow it with the wind. The husks are thrown away, but the remaining waste is fed to the horses.

Damascus in Syria is the oldest of all existing cities.

CLEANUP AND PAINT UP

Every Person in This Town Ought to Help Movement.

Paint-Shy Materials Rot and Rust While Dirt Causes Disease in the Community.

FEW movements started in the United States have been so readily taken up as the Clean Up and Paint Up idea. A great deal of credit is due to the originators of this movement for it is a good work and worthy of the support of every man, woman and child in the country.

There is only one poor feature in regard to the movement and that is there are too many people who have not sufficient pride to keep up their property all the year, but wait for clean up time to do a year's cleaning and painting, the same as some people wait for "Go to church Sunday," never thinking that they could "Clean up" or "Go to church" at any other time than that designated by the promoters of civic improvements.

Although the Clean Up and Paint Up idea is still in its infancy, the movement has developed at a great rate during the past four years. Yet there are still many communities that would profit by joining in this good work. Ours is one of them.

Occasionally one meets a man who says: "I don't care whether the yard is clean or the sheds painted. I have to live here and it suits me." Such a man is wrong. It is not only an obligation that he owes his city, but it is an opportunity for him to show his good citizenship as well. Why not declare war upon all of the unsightly things and use soap and paint as ammunition?

Importance of Cleanliness.

The American people as a whole are lovers of beauty, whether natural or artificial. The attractiveness of homes and yards is just as important as the show places, such as the parks.

To make a truly beautiful town requires the cooperation of every inhabitant, so when the Clean Up and Paint Up week arrives in our town, do not close your doors and sleep through such a campaign.

The ways and means of promoting this movement differ in every locality. However, the fundamental requisites of every campaign are similar. It requires plenty of good soap and water, and plenty of good paint. The paint is essential and in buying your color, buy a paint that will hold its color, stick to its job and preserve your buildings.

Paint in its various forms, including varnishes, stains, enamels, etc., will not only clean and beautify, but will also preserve whatever it covers.

The first thing on your property that is noticeable to the passer-by is the fence. If the fence appears slovenly, it detracts from the general appearance of the entire place. By using a little bright paint you can make it appear as good as new. But paint alone will not suffice. The weeds and high grass that always grow along the base of a fence must be controlled. When a person once sees how attractive his fence and lawn can be made with so little work, he will continue to take better care of his property. The same will apply to the sheds in the back yard. If the shed is painted and given the appearance of being neat and clean, you will want to keep up your back yard in harmony with the sheds.

Paint Will Kill Germs.

Paint is one of the most sanitary products on the market. Hospitals, hotels, schoolhouses and large buildings are ever watchful for new means of making their buildings more sanitary. That is why they all use paint or varnish. Why should you not be just as particular in your home as hospitals are?

Think of these things when Clean Up and Paint Up time comes. If the housewife cleans house, why shouldn't the town do the same? We little realize what quantities of rubbish will accumulate in a short length of time. Carelessness is a disease and is very contagious—the germs spread rapidly and the most careful are susceptible to it, once it gets its start.

Don't let your neighbor do it all. The people are the only ones who can make a spotless town. If every man would appoint himself a committee of one, with one object in view, and that to take care of his own property, by that we mean the alley back of his house and the street in front, and keep them free from all waste materials, it would not take long to change the appearance of the community.

The results would be so great that even the most sanguine would scarcely believe it. We should all profit by the activity. Act on the following rules:

Make your home attractive.
Keep it clean.
Keep it in repair.
Keep it healthful.
Keep it livable.
They are simple. A little done each day will make you happier, healthier and more content.

Vacant Lot Gardens.

One of our Clean Up and Paint Up campaign committees should get permission from owners to plant gardens on vacant lots. Then organize children's garden clubs, which are so successful in many cities, towns and villages throughout the country. Offer prizes for the best vegetables and summer flowers.

The Matter With Him.

A worried looking man, a street car was muttering over and over half aloud, "Tape, rascals, peanut, tan, wistaria, tote do negro, sky, main, helio, peach, prinella, crow, flame—" "Here! What is the matter with you?" finally demanded his seatmate. "Are you crazy?" "Not exactly," replied the mutterer. "My wife sent me to a department store to ask what colors they had in silks, and I am trying to remember to give her the information correctly." —Kansas City Star.

TROUBLE IN GETTING STAND OF CLOVER



Enriching the Soil by Plowing Under or at Least Growing Cowpeas or Other Legume, the Addition of Phosphates and the Use of Lime if the Soil is Sour Are Important in Securing Stand of Clover.

(By C. B. HUTCHINSON, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Our recent dry seasons have discouraged many who had difficulty in getting stands of clover, but if proper methods of seeding are used there should be little difficulty on most of the farms in this section. If it were possible to predict a very dry year at sowing time, it would be better not to use any nurse crop which takes up the moisture needed by the clover, but as this cannot be predicted, it is better to have a thin stand of some nurse crop which will keep down the weeds without taking too much moisture from the clover or shading it too much.

A stand of clover is dependent upon many factors, such as weather conditions, soil, quality of the seed, and weeds. If a nurse crop is used, rye, wheat and oats are usually ranked for their efficiency as nurse crops in the order given, but farmers reverse this order because they would rather have oats and wheat in their bins.

The nurse crop, of course, does not directly aid the clover, but is used to keep down the growth of wild grasses and weeds which tend to crowd out and destroy the young plants. In many cases where weeds do not bother, the clover will often make a better growth alone than where it must compete with the grain crop. On thin lands and dry seasons a nurse crop is generally a disadvantage, but under favorable conditions a stand can usually be secured with a nurse crop and the use



No Especial Treatment Was Given This Field.

DIVERSIFICATION IS ESSENTIAL ON FARM

Good Yields From Crops and Live Stock Are Necessary for Paying Business.

(By S. B. CLELAND, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

With each new era visited or old area revisited by men doing the farm management demonstration work it becomes more and more apparent that a good size of business, good yields from crops and from live stock and a proper diversification of the farm business are all essential to success in farming. A recent demonstration shows this in striking fashion.

The most profitable ten farms in a certain locality were compared with the average of some 60 farms visited and in all respects mentioned were found to be better than the average. In the matter of size, whether considering total acreage, acreage in crops or acreage in potatoes, these ten farms averaged 50 per cent larger than the average of the locality. In returns

FEEDS NECESSARY FOR EGGS

Animal Food and Green Stuff of Some Kind Are Essential—Good, Comfortable House Helps.

Given the best grain ration to be found, a hen can't make eggs without other things. Animal food and green foods are essential. And don't overlook the fact that a good, comfortable house is necessary, in spite of what some open-air advocate may tell you.

from live stock the ten farms showed ten per cent more income from each animal than the average. The crops were better, especially potatoes, the most important crop, which went 122 bushels to the acre, against an average yield of 99 bushels. The farm business was so arranged on these ten good farms that every man and every horse was able to cover from ten to twenty per cent more ground than the average.

As a result of these methods the ten farms mentioned showed an average labor income of nearly \$1,400, while the average man in the locality had a labor income of only \$414. This is all the more striking when one considers that a man's labor income is not merely what he makes above expenses, but in what is left as pay for his year's time over interest on his investment, which, in the case of the larger farms of the ten men mentioned, would be a heavier charge than the average.

Important Chick Feed.

Milk, whether it is sweet or sour, is an important feed for young chicks. Milk has the property, when fed early enough, of increasing vitality and indirectly of strengthening resistance to disease.

Even in mild climates poultry needs some protection from the elements during the winter season.

Egg Gathering.

It will pay to gather the eggs many times during the day. If they are left in the nests until evening there is always danger that they will be broken, and the hens will then eat them, thus forming the egg-eating habit. After a hen once acquires this habit it is almost impossible to break her of it, and it is better to kill her at once.

GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS ASSIST CITIES

Merchants in Town Reap as Much Profit as Persons Living Along Improved Highways.

"Men who have been successful in building up large enterprises, men who have made a lifelong study of conditions of affairs where bad roads predominate, and men who have put their best efforts into improving highways are unanimous in one opinion—that it is the duty of big cities to help in building good roads that lead into their limits," said a good roads enthusiast to a Washington Star representative.

"The cities derive as much benefit as, if not more than, the residents along the route of the proposed improvement."

"It has been proved time and time again that farm lands with a hard



Good Road in Washington Suburb.

road outlet into the city are far more valuable than the farm that is shut off from the city five months out of the year on account of impassable roads.

"The farmer benefits by easier hauling, cheaper transportation, time saving and better social conditions for his wife, children and self."

"The city benefits by cheaper produce, the opportunity for the rural resident to get into the city and make purchases and the merchant in town can extend his zone of delivery far out into the country."

"The best proof that good roads bring prosperity is brought home to the very doors of Washington by a comparison of the two states on the borders of the District of Columbia."

"Maryland has practically finished a six-year job of good roads building. Virginia has hardly commenced. A two-hour automobile ride, say to Frederick, Md., followed by a two-hour ride through Virginia to Warrenton, will show a contrast that is not hard to understand."

"Washington has profited greatly by the good roads to Frederick. It has brought thousands of dollars to this city."

"Within the past year a good road has been built to Fairfax, Va., which is half way to Warrenton. Conditions for the better are noticeable along this stretch. Twenty-three more miles are needed to put Warrenton in close touch with the capital. A greater part of the amount necessary has been raised in the country district, the balance is looked for in Washington. Just how far the business and motorists in Washington will go along this line is problematical, but that Washington will profit by a good road to Warrenton or any other Virginia town within a radius of fifty to one hundred miles is a certainty. Making the path to one's door easy for the purchaser is always good advertising. Helping build a good road into the city that will bring thousands of buyers into town is surely making the path easier."

ASPHALT OIL BEST ON ROADS

University of Missouri Engineering Dean Says Tests Show It Is Superior to Anything Else.

The only kind of oil used in oiling streets or roads, in the opinion of Dean E. J. McCaustland of the school of engineering of the University of Missouri, should be an oil that contains asphalt. Oil that contains paraffin will evaporate rapidly and leave a road muddy and sticky.

The engineering experiment station here has analyzed many samples of road oils sent to the university from various parts of the state. Oil that has an asphalt base will give almost as much satisfaction as asphalt pavement, is the opinion of Dean McCaustland.

Good Roads Fill Churches.

The good road fills the country churches. It stands for neighborliness, and, best of all, it leaves good schools all along its line. It keeps the country boy with it. The good road is a sign of the culture, knowledge, and civilization in a county, a state, or a nation. Does your community stand the test?

Maintenance of Roads.

The first and last commandment in the maintenance of earth roads is to keep the surface well drained.

Feed for Little Chicks.

During the season of the year when you buy large quantities of feed for your little chicks, always ask your dealer for feeds that contain a large per cent of protein, as that is the stuff that produces large, healthy chicks in the shortest length of time.

Use for Trap Nest.

You should use a trap nest of some kind for your flock and keep only those that lay the most eggs. Try this a few seasons and your egg yield will be increased.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Dr. John Dill Robertson, Chicago's health commissioner, has this to say about alcohol:

"In the city of Chicago, where the death rate is approximately 100 a day, it is safe to say that at least 25 per cent of these deaths are caused directly or indirectly by alcohol."

"Sir William Osler, late of Johns Hopkins, professor of medicine at Oxford, McGill and Pennsylvania universities and one of the world's greatest physicians, says of alcohol that it produces acute inflammation of the stomach, hemorrhage of the pancreas, heart disease, cancer of the stomach, Bright's disease, fatty liver, hardened liver, inflammation of the nerves, epilepsy, hardening of the arteries and a multitude of other afflictions of the body."

"These are known medical facts. Alcohol is truly a poison. It is not only the causative factor in the diseases and afflictions I have mentioned above, but it invades the mental man and produces insanity."

"Alcoholic pneumonia is known to every practitioner. In the past twenty years in Chicago the death rate from pneumonia was just twice what it was the preceding twenty years. Alcohol is without doubt to blame for a part of these deaths, for in alcoholic pneumonia the death rate is tremendous."

"No one can estimate the large number of people whose death certificates are marked by a diagnosis which seems to have no connection with alcohol. Still, if the truth were known it was the predisposing factor in the death of them."

"When I say that 25 per cent of the death rate is directly or indirectly due to alcohol, I do not exaggerate. Twenty per cent of the mortality among infants is caused by their having alcoholic parents. Alcoholic poverty—and I believe this phrase needs no explanation—is one of the great indirect causes."

CIRCUS MAN'S VIEW.

The plans for booking the big circuses hereafter is to play only dry towns, with the exception of the large cities. The manager of the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus, as reported by William Allen White in the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette: "We do a better business in a dry town than in a wet one. We noticed the difference in Missouri; always the day's receipts were better in a town that had gone dry under local option than in a town where saloons were open. And business is better in Kansas than it was in Missouri."

"I have seen this whole game up and down and backward and across, and I want to tell you that all this talk about a town needing saloons or gambling houses to stimulate business is the purest bunk."

"Here is an amusement man's point of view on 'booze,' comments Mr. White. 'Once again the verdict is thumbs down for John Barleycorn. For old John! He can't mix with religion or politics or business. If he can't mix with the amusements where does he get in? And the answer is that national prohibition is just around the corner.'"

SWEEPING VICTORIES.

When in March the province of Manitoba, Canada, voted dry (by a majority of more than two to one), it added 251,832 square miles to the prohibition territory of North America. The dominion of Canada is rapidly going dry. Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (with the exception of Halifax) have outlawed the liquor traffic; Saskatchewan has abolished all bar and club licenses until after the war, and residue of the traffic being under control of the provincial government; New Brunswick has prohibition in ten out of fifteen counties; about two-thirds of the territory of Quebec is dry; in Ontario and in British Columbia a plebiscite will be taken this year.

BARTENDER'S FUTURE.

"There are about 100,000 bartenders in the United States. What will become of them when the saloon is abolished? What is it that makes a successful bartender? It is his ability as a salesman, and a man who is a good bartender will make a good clerk or salesman in practically any other kind of business. Furthermore, it requires many more people to sell \$200,000,000 worth of bread and clothing, for example, than it does to sell liquor of the same value. And it is more than likely that at least as many salaried employees, such as traveling salesmen, bookkeepers and stenographers, will be employed.—Charles Steidle.

TO REAL ESTATE MEN.

A suggestion made by Duncan C. Milner in Chicago Daily News is well worth passing on. "Real estate men," he says, "who lay out new additions to the city could do much for the future well-doing of those who buy their lots by making provisions in the deeds against the introduction of saloons. This plan has been often carried out to the great gain of the owner of the land. People who buy lots on which to build their homes generally prefer a saloonless neighborhood."

DRUNKARD UNKNOWN.

A woman physician grown to maturity in the state of Kansas recently remarked: "I never saw a drunken person where I was brought up. There were no saloons. It was not good form to drink. Nobody who was anybody drank at all."

SALOONKEEPERS EXPECTATIONS.

The liquor traffic takes our dollar, hands us back a few cents—together with a lot of crime, misery and degradation—and then expects us to sit up and say, "Thank you!"